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tions are drawn from English, Scandinavian, German, and Roman law, not to mention other systems. Politics and Ethics are also laid under contribution. A companion volume is promised on Abstract Jurisprudence.

W. F. TROTTER.

EDINBURGH.

A HISTORY OF FACTORY LEGISLATION. By B. L. Hutchins and A. Harrison. P. S. King & Son, 1903.

This book describes itself as an endeavor to expound the historical facts regarding a form of legislation on whose limits opinions still differ. "Whatever we may think of the policy of Factory Legislation," writes Mr. Sidney Webb in a Preface, "we must all regard it as an advantage to have the story told with honest exactitude, and it is as such an historical study that I venture to command this volume." Only rarely do the authors become opinionative, there being something more than a historical tone in the chapter on the "Women's Rights Opposition Movement;" in general, it is a clear and lucid exposition which certainly needed to be done, and for which we are indebted to them and the London School. There is no historical weariness in the style, and only one split infinitive.

The book appears to divide itself most easily into an earlier period, when Factory Legislation was still founded on only an "emotional, religious and charitable" basis; and a later period, when sanitary and other regulations have been studied from a scientific or quasi-scientific point of view. The former is a political history of a movement subject to numerous outside chances, especially to the competing Free Trade development; in the latter the appeal to theory emerges gradually. But over the whole of the nineteenth century, which embraces this general policy, checks, hinderances, evasions and omissions have continually been triumphed over, till nearly the entire manufacturing field has come within the law.

The authors are not content with what has been done. They are "conscious that they leave off with a note of interrogation. What prospect is there that the principle of collective control will be further strengthened and extended in the improvement of the conditions of industrial life, and the social and industrial efficiency of workers?" "The Factory Code is still the barest minimum,

and scarcely ever is there a discussion in Parliament on the subject that does not reveal that the masses of information and material that exist for the full economic justification of further measures, are practically unknown to all but a select few of our legislators." It is not quite evident what there is behind this protest. Some reforms in the dual control of Factory inspection are the main hint of the lines in which, in the authors' view, further progress might take place. It is for the reader to judge of this pessimistic conclusion; a reviewer of this History can only commend its patient thoroughness.

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ANOTHER VIEW OF INDUSTRIALISM. By William Mitchell Bowack. London: T. Fisher Unioin. Pp. viii, 403.

The writer of this work set out with the intention of presenting economic phenomena in the social and spiritual elements in which they are involved.

"The ground plan of most political economists is limitation and exclusion. They never grade or merge their subject in the surrounding synthesis. They treat it solely as a thing apart, self-contained and sharply differentiated. There is, therefore, left in the mind of the student of political economy a sense of isolation from the living movements of the world around him—a wall of partition dividing him and his science from all that is living, ennobling and gladdening in modern thought and action."

In another place the author expresses his aim thus:—

"We say we present to the public another view of industrialism. Another view implies a particular standpoint. What is that standpoint? It is that of 'Will and Idea.' In the main it is the subjective of Schopenhauer."

This is somewhat grandiloquent and not altogether clear, particularly as no statement of Schopenhauer's position follows; but the author must be taken to mean that he proposes to look at social facts in a philosophical way.

The intention of the book is thoroughly good, and beyond question a sensible sociology, in which the philosophical point of view will not be ignored, is a pressing need; but we cannot feel that Mr. Bowack has added very much either to our knowledge or ways of regarding things. A great deal in the book is merely